



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

CHINA.

Reports from Hongkong—Inspection of vessels—Plague and cholera.

SEPTEMBER 30, 1902.

Week ended September 27. Nine vessels inspected, 667 individuals bathed at the disinfecting station, and 699 pieces of baggage disinfected. Three rejections during the week from all causes. The only communicable disease reported in the colony during the week was cholera, 3 cases and 2 deaths having occurred (all Chinese). The last case of plague was reported September 8, and it is safe to say that the epidemic has subsided for this year.

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

OCTOBER 7, 1902.

Week ended October 4, 1902. Five vessels inspected, 180 individuals bathed at the disinfecting station, and 175 bundles of clothing and bedding disinfected by steam. The health conditions of this colony continue to improve. Two cases of cholera and 2 deaths were reported during the week, making a total of 464 cases and 400 deaths since the outbreak of the disease. Two cases of diphtheria (Europeans) were also reported, being the only other communicable disease reported in the colony during the week.

JOHN W. KERR,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

EGYPT.

Status of cholera.

Vice Consul-General H. T. Smith reports from Cairo under date of October 7, 1902, as follows:

I have the honor to confirm the following telegram regarding the cholera epidemic in Egypt:

CAIRO, October 4, 1902.

SECRETARY OF STATE, *Washington:*

Since 28th September 2,114 cases cholera—all Egypt; 2,136 deaths. Conditions continue to improve rapidly.

SMITH.

Each succeeding daily bulletin received from the sanitary department shows a rapid decrease in the number of new cases and deaths. Up to yesterday, at noon, there have been in all Egypt since the date of the outbreak (July 15, 1902) 37,358 cases of cholera, 31,693 deaths, and 5,331 cases cured. Cairo is now practically free; 1 new case was discovered yesterday, 1 death occurred, and 7 cases are under treatment.

The following bulletin will show the number of cases in the cities and provinces for the week ended October 4, 1902:

Egypt.	New cases.	Deaths.	Cures.	Egypt.	New cases.	Deaths.	Cures.
Cities:				Provinces— <i>Cont'd.</i>			
Cairo.....	6	9	12	Dakalieh.....	68	165	42
Alexandria.....	45	120	39	Galloubieh.....	107	158	56
Port Said.....	1	1	.....	Menoufieh.....	12	86	33
Damietta.....	15	54	22	Ghizeh.....	29	86	18
Suez.....	6	15	8	Beni-Souef.....	28	54	42
Ismailia.....	.....	.....	1	Fayoum.....	35	111	21
El Arish.....	8	10	7	Minieh.....	11	31	18
Provinces:				Assiout.....	90	211	60
Garbieh.....	94	250	100	Chirguez.....	181	248	63
Behera.....	41	150	40	Keneh.....	111	224	7
Charkieh.....	40	84	73				

October 25, 1902, the following cablegram was received from the vice consul-general:

Since 18th 509 cases cholera, 453 deaths—all Egypt.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

GERMANY.

Annual mortality from pulmonary phthisis in Europe.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 15, 1902.*

SIR: Apropos of the conference which, as stated in my report of September 18, will be held in Berlin under the auspices of the international central bureau for combating tuberculosis, in the great hall of the Reichstag on October 22 to October 26, the following statistics published by the imperial health office will be of interest:

Annual mortality in the various countries of Europe from pulmonary phthisis alone.

Russia, more than 4,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population; Austria, Hungary, and France, more than 3,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population; Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, and Ireland, more than 2,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population; Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Scotland, and England, more than 1,000 deaths per 1,000,000 population.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *October 17, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the latest information concerning plague and cholera, obtained from the imperial health office (Kaiserliches-Gesundheitsamt) at Berlin:

Plague.

RUSSIA.—During the period from September 24 to September 29, 6 cases of plague and 3 deaths were registered in Odessa. A general medical inspection of the inhabitants of the infected districts is continuously being made. Up to September 12 about 2,000 dwellings and 13,000